NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES,

THE CHEERFUL TASK OF THE ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE.

ARMSTRONG'S ERUPTION IN THE COURT-ROOM-

INTIMIDATED WITNESSES FROM PLUMMER-VILLE ON THE STAND-TELLING

OF THE DEATH OF CLAYTON.

Little Rock, Ark., May 6.—Though the intense excitement created temporarily by the scene in the court-room yesterday evening has to some extent abated, there is no doubt that much bad blood has been engendered, and that after the committee has left Little Rock more serious outbreaks may occur. The thugs and hoodlums of Plummerville were in town in large numbers last night, which would indicate that the whole scene was premeditated. Carroll Armstrong is Mr. Breckinridge's attorney at Piummerville and Morrellton. He seems likewise to be the mouthpiece, guardian and protector of the Pates and the Bentleys and worthies of the same ilk. Up to this time he has been keeping very wisely in the background. In fact, he has been employed only in the hearing before the committee as an authority upon merely local matters. He has taken no active part in the proceedings or in the examination of witnesses. Even his awful arraignment by Colonel W. H. H. Clayton the other day could not induce him to open his mouth. Judge McClure had up to lest night nothing whatever to do with Mr. Armstrong personally. Even in their capacity as counsel they had not exchanged a single word. The sudden outburst, therefore, on the part of Mr. Armstrong can be ascribed to one of two causes only. He was either under the influence of stimulants or he acted under the direction of the Plummerville and Morrellton hoodlums whom he represents. That he did not attack Judge McClure on the impulse of the moment is ouite clear from the fact that he remained several minutes in the room before he broke out in his violent and indecent tirade. The scene curred at such a late hour last night that it was impracticable to send a full account of what Armstrong said by telegraph. His exact words are therefore reproduced here:

"Mr. Chairman," he cried at the top of his voice, and in the manner of a Bowery tragedian, "Mr. Chairman, there have been some foul charges made against the people of Morreliton and Conway County by the mouthpiece of Powell Clayton. I desire to enter an appearance for the people of Conway County and defend them against those

"Note that Mr. Armstrong enters an appearance for Conway County," said Major Lacey smilingly to the stenographer.

"I understand this committee intends in a short time to adjourn, after having received the testimony here that would cast a cloud upon the people of Conway County, and retire to the city of Washington for the purpose of making their report," continued Mr. Armstrong.

'I think that is quite probable," said Major

Lacey, still smiling good-humoredly.
"I insist," said Mr. Armstrong, "that this committee shall subpoens witnesses from the people of Conway County, from among the good people of Conway County, to refute the charges that have been made by that infamous and vile slanderer," pointing to Judge McClure. this reference Judge McClure sprang forward and struck Mr. Armstrong in the face. Friends of both parties rushed to the breach, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Every member of the committee sprang up, and Chairman Lacey shouted: "Sit down! Sit down!" Breckinridge ran to the middle of the room and, mounting a chair, shouted: "This won't do. Stop

"Where is the sergeant-at-arms? Arrest him!" shouted some one. charge of by his friends, who stood between him and Judge McClure, and finally led him from the room. Affairs quieted down in a short It was evident, however, that considerable feeling had been aroused, and Judge McClure's friends deemed it advisable, in view of the large Plummerville contingent in town, to act as a body-guard when he went home for the night.

The general impression prevails that Mr. Armstrong is unwilling to go on the witness-stand and meet the charges, implied and otherwise, with which W. H. H. Clayton's testimony fairly bristles. and for that reason he provoked a scene which should for the present make people forget that he had the floor for a certain purpose. This morning, however, Mr. Armstrong felt that something was due to the committee. He therefore apologized publicly to its chairman, saying, in effect, that the language used by him

last night was stronger than he had intended it The investigation went over a varied field to day, halting for no very long time at any particular point. It examined witnesses for an hour or so, with the view of proving up the vote in townships where ballot-boxes had been stuffed and then would hear for another hour or so the statements of people who are supposed to know something about the theft of the Plumballot-box; and then would wander off again into the examination of witnesses suspected of being able to throw some light on the assassination of J. M. Clayton. Thus, after having the night before witnessed a scene of Arkansas court manners, the members of the committee varied their experience to-day by flit ting gayly from fraud to murder and back again from murder to fraud, to take, as it were, the had taste out of their mouths. Among the witnesses were Mrs. McCraven and her daughter, Mrs Hull, in whose house J. M. Clayton was murdered, and the two men, Womack and Allaut, in whose presence the unfortunate man met his fate. The two women are very fair samples of the hardhatured countrywomen, whose mental horizon is even more limited than that which incloses the village in which they have spent the best part of their lives. They are probably sixty and fortyfive years old, and yet are referred to in the sundry documents submitted by the defence to the committee as "orphans." They displayed a remarkably shrewd business sense when they demanded of Colonel W. H. H. Clayton compensation for the blood of his brother, which had been spattered over \$10 worth of carpet. "I was injured \$30 worth," declared the mother, with gentle firmness on the stand to-day, while her daughter took a like view of the matter, only adding by way of explanation, "It were none of our fault nohow." Both women were suspiciously cartions in giving their testimony, though they asserted repeatedly, especially the mother, that they were willing to tell the truth. It is more than likely that like other people living in Planmerville they are intimidated and under a constant fear from hoodlams who infest that town and therefore cannot be got to tell what they know. While remembering, for instance, immaterial things with

than likely that like other people living in Piummerville they are intimidated and under a constant fear from hoodlams who infest that lown and therefore cannot be got to tell, what they know. While remembering, for instance, immaterial things with wonderful accuracy, they generally "disrementer, sah," when matters of importance are reached. But in a community where men are afraid of the lawless element, who will blame women, even applians," when they act with becoming products.

Neither D. H. Womack nor W. D. Alfautt was table to add much that is new in the fille of the murder of Clayton. Womack is a travelling salesman, who happened to be stopping at the mantel, close to the window, when the mantel, close to the window, when the fist came erashing through the window and extinguished the lamp. By the glimmer of the flames in the fireplace he could partly see where Clayton had failey, and he could hear in the darkness the gurgling of the blood as it rushed from the frightful wound in the victim's neck. For a moment he and Allnutt were mable to tell what had happened. They thought at first the lamp

had exploded and wounded Clayton, but on fetching a light, they discovered their mis-tike. The "orphans" apprently were not greatly moved at the horrid spec tacle which presented itself to their eyes, neither were the Boarders. Clayton had failen backward in the act of sitting down, carrying the chair with him, his legs still resting on the edge of the seat, while his head had struck the

Dr. Allgood was sent for. He took the watch of the dead man from his pocket and found it still going. It pointed to 10 minutes past 8 o'clock. This fixed the time of the marder, which is an extremely important point, at about 5 minutes to 8, a statement which is corroborated

All the other Plummerville witnesses clare All the other Plummerville witnesses clare that it was about 9 o'clock when the she was fired. The difference in time is believed to have been the result of agreement among those privy to the murder, in order to enable certain suspects to account for their absence from their houses between 8 and 9 o'clock. The assassin, for in-stance, could easily have ridden from Morrellton stance, could easily have ridden marder and re-to Plummerville, committed the marder and re-tarned to Morrellton inside of an hour and a half, and by showing himself in a public place at Morrellton at 9 o'clock, establish a complete alibi, as long as his confederates swear to having heard the shot fired in Plummerville at the same hour. Another interesting fact stated by Allnutt disposes of part of the Sater lie. He swore that Captain Matthews, who Sater said had been killed by Hooper, met his death long after Hooper had some factors. death long after Hooper had gone to California.

THE EMPEROR'S PURPOSES.

WILLIAM'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

THE PROTECTION OF LABORING MEN-THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE-COLONIAL

Berlin, May 6.-The Reichstag was opened to-day by the Emperor in person. In his speech from the throne His Majesty said be hoped it would be practicable at the present session to the important and pressing questions which

would come up for consideration. anted above all things to effect further legislathe protection of the workingmen. The strike movements during the past year had suggested an examination of the question whether the laws of the existing State organization adequately took into account those wishes of the workingmen which were

and children's labor. The Federal towernments were convinced that the proposals of the last Reichstag expenses in the charities idil. It was decided to ask might in their essential points become a law and be the Senate to pass the bill by a secret ballot, and carried into practice without deteiment to other in terests. The legal provisions for the protection of workingmen against dangers threatening their lives. health and morals were susceptible of amendment, as were also the laws relative to the issue of labor

The rules concerning workingmen's books also renired to be supplemented, with the object of assuring parental authority in view of the increasing edination among youthful workingmen. His Majesty said that a bill on the subject would be laid before

Another bill will be submitted for the better regulation and organization of industrial courts of arbitra-tion, so that the courts may be appealed to for the settlement of disputes between the employers and the

tween the legislative bodies upon the proposed to forms, and thus take a significant forward step in the peaceful development of the conditions of labor. A ust solicitude for the workmen constitutes the mowith which I and my exalted allies are resolved to disturb the legal order of things. In effecting these the industry of the fatherland. Our industry only forms a link in the economic work of the nation made a point of going about among the European Army Mr. Armstrong was taken for an exchange of views regarding a joint recognition most gratefully acknowledge the favorable reception of my suggestions by all the States concerned. The resolutions adopted by the recent Labor Conference in Berlin expressed their common views upon the most important field of work and culture of our time. I resolutions will form the seed, under God's help from which will spring up happiness. The workingment

Referring to the foreign relations of Germane, hi in the security afforded by our policy have been sucdefence. Any displacement of the balance of power endangers the political equilibrium. Consethe displacing of the whole situation to our disadvantage, it is necessary to increase the peace effective and strengthen our different arms, especially the field increase of the army shall come into force on the lat of October."

Touching colonial affairs the Emperor said: "The action taken in East Airlea for the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of German interests has progressed during the last few months. It is hoped that tranquillity will soon prevail in those regions. The expenses connected with those operations will ave to be covered by a supplementary grant. this an increase, admitting of no delay, must be made salaries of a certain class of imperial officials.

His Majesty concluded his speech by saying: "If ie labors before you are brought to a prosperous ermination, new and strong guarantees for the internal velfare and external security of the Fatherland will thereby have been obtained a

While the Emperor was delivering his address he was surrounded by the Prussian Princes, and Prince Ruprecht and Duke Maximillan Emmanuel of Bayaria. The Empress and Princesses occupied seats in the Im perial gallery. When the Court entered the White Hall con Moltke led the cheers for the Imperial family peror, and His Majesty read it in clear times. The reading was frequently interrupted by cheers. After the delivery of the speech Chancellor von Caprivi de

The members of the Freisinnige party laid a motion on the table demanding that a bill be passed reducing the corn duty to three marks a double quintal; abolish ing the beet root tax and export bounties; withdraw ng from distillences their existing privileges relating vision of the tariffs, with a view to the abolition of the corn and cattle duties and a reduction of the duties on other articles of general consumption, especially form

"Tagillati" also approves the Emperor's references to cologial affairs.

The "Loorsen Courier" says the speech will be received with satisfaction everywhere. The paper concurs in the opinion that, while the hours of labor of women and children may be reduced, regard must be paid to Germany industry, especially in view of foreign competition. It is pleased with the Emperor's assurance that the country's foreign relations are good, and refers to his tarit renunciation of the Sociallst law. The "Vossische Zeitung posiess the simplicity and cleaness of the Emperor's speech and weicames the declaration that the workmen's bill which the last Reichstag adopted will probably become a law without detriment to other interests. The paper is cratified that the Emperor continues to aim at the carbillabment of a permanent peace, and that he continues his friendly foreign alliance. The people's representatives, it says, will spare no efforts to fulfil the Emperor's wish that the internal welfare and extrems security of the country shall be promoted by their co-operation.

REPORT ON THE PANAMA CANAL. Paris, May 6.-The report of the special commis sion sent out by M. Brunet, the liquidator of the tion of the canal, estimates that it would cost 485. fixed at 900,000,000 francs. The report further says that it would take between seven and eight vears to complete the canal. The abund cost of management is estimated at 10,000,000 frames. According to the estimated at 10,000,000 frames. The material of the commissioners, the cleaned would be 35,000,000 frames annually, cradually increasing year by year until twelve years after the opening, when they would amount to cleaned the opening, when they would amount to cleaned the work already performed are valued by the commissioners at 650,000,000 frames.

London, May 6,-This was the first day of the Chester May meeting. The race of five fuclouss for the Mestyn two-year old plate of 400 sovereigns was mut colt Orinoco, by Rend Ce, dam by Hernit, out

ITALY'S CABINET AND THE CHARITIES BILL. afterward to request the Chamber of Deputies to reject the amendment of the senate. The Ministers expect that if the Chamber of Deputies arein passes the bill in its original form, the Senate will not insist upon its amendment. The Sainte passed the Charities bill to day by a vote to the spot, as the heat was intense.

HOPEFUL OF AN HONOGABLE SETTLEMENT. Lisbon, May 6.—Sendor Ribeiro, Minister of Foccient flairs, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that he had hopes of an early and honorable settlement of the dispute between Portugal and England,

THE QUEEN RECEIVES ME. STANLEY.

SENTENCED FOR REFUSING DUTY.

THE OIL WAR IN OHIO.

Findley, Ohio, May 6 (Special). Once it toward the maintenance of peace. He said: "I am in the buring price of the Obio product of 2.1.2 vents, able to express the conviction that my endeavors to making the value of Obio crude, according to standard strengthen the confidence of all foreign governments. If gives, 37.1.2 cents a barrel. The sun call Company

SPORADIC CHOLERA IN NEWARK

THE DISEASE SAID TO BE GENERATED BY DE CAVING GARBAGIL

Several cases of alleged sporadic cholera were victims are Mrs. Thomas Cornell, a daughter of the family. The condition of Mrs. Cornell is critical. It is said that Mrs. Cornell's illness is due to the parhase with which the vacant lots in the neighborhood are The garlage is brought from New York and a number of petitions of complaint have already been made to

that his patients' illness is directly due to the porson ous vapors arising from the dumps, and for which the Board of Health is responsible. It is not un probable, in case of Mrs. Cornell's death, that the city

will be seed by ner relatives.

A fatal case from a like cause was that of six year old Hugh P. Groglan, who died at the bone of the parents last Thursday. Or. Herold was also in at fendance here, and at a meeting of the Board of Health last night protested vigorously against giving further act night protested vigorously against giving further sermission to the railroad people for filling up the round with refuse.

A BOUNDING WESTERN PROJECT.

ING. N. M., TO TOPOLABAMPA BAY.

says; "An important deal was made here to day, in volving nearly \$22,000,000 capital. W. J. Marks, the representative of a wealthy Eoglish syndicate: Major George H. Sisson, of New York: General G. Huss, of Chicago, and B. C. Faural, of this city, are the men interested. It is the contract for the building of 1.350 mile of Mexican Interestional Endread from Deming, N. M. to Topolabanca Eay, on the Parific Coast. The exact amount involved is \$21,650,000.

STRAW WRAPPING-PAPER TRUST. Boston, May 6.-A Cleveland dispatch reports that a

it is called, is on the outlook for all available mill called, is on the camping paper. Their panels turing straw wrapping paper. Their panels a company with a cap manniacturing straw exapping paper inter place, is said, is to form a company with a capital of \$4,000,000, and run the wrapping paper industry on line similar to that adopted in regard to straw board. This syndicate is understood to have options on seventy one of the eighty three concerns engaged in the production of this paper.

Boston, May 6. The creditors of the Douglas Axe Works, of East Douglas, have been offered \$50,000 to settle. This will amount to about 42 per cent, and the assignees are said to favor the proposal, SINGER WORKS IN FLAMES. GREAT LOSS TO THE BIG FIRM.

THE MAIN FACTORY AND ITS VALUABLE MACHINERY GO FIRST.

FIRE ENGINES OF LITTLE USE-TRYING IN VAIN TO CHECK THE TREMENDOUS BLAZE-THE IONS-OVER 3,000 PROPLE WILL BE THEOWN OUT OF WORK.

A fire broke out in the high clock-tower of the main factory of the Singer Sewing Machine Com-11 o'clock last night, and within thirty minutes | Transit bill. Senator Fassett has this proposed comsystem. To this should be added 20 per cent for of the watchmen, but he lost his presence of mind inforeseen expenses, and 20 per cent for the expenses | and an alarm was not sent in for some time after

> was caused. By the time the four engines had come to the scene of the fire, the main building was a rooring mass of flames, and the heat drove

get water for the engines, and the fireboat. again those who were fighting the flames met disappointment, for the crew of the fireboat could not be found. The situation became so critical that the Mayor assumed charge of the ire, working in conjunction with the chief of the fire department

Rome, May 6. A meeting of the cabinet was held working with a will to save as many of the other this morning. Frince Minister Crispi presiding, to dis buildings as possible, but the flames continued instifiable and capable of realization.

The questions claiming the foremost attention were those of Sunstay rest and the restriction of women's case the action of the senate yesterday in adopting to gain headway, spreading rapidly. When it became known that it was the Singer factory which was on fire the town was thrown into great excitement, for about 3,500 people are employed there, and nearly all of them live in Elizabeth or Elizabethport. Crowds poured toward the burning building, but they were unable to get near

The flames spread and gained flerceness until at 12:30 o'clock no one entertained any hope of saving the main building, several hundred feet long, and it then became a question of how much

To add to the excitement and danger, tanks of GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN THE MEETING OF

ing the flames great distances. From this time on the flames are their way steadily through the main factory, and war norses who have been fighting for party suc-at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock the fire had burned coss since the days when Lincoln was on the sump completely down to the first floor. A few seconds | minglet in the hotel corridors with young men, who GENERAL MIRIBEL APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF, with the immense works and the ex-

> djoining buildings. At this time, however, the them, and then began a desperate struggle to save these buildings. At a late hour this morning the battle was still raging fiercely, with little signs of

the fire being under control. The great works of the Singer Manufacturing 'ompany are situated on Newark Bay, in the which was four stories in height, had a fronting annex is 800 feet long and fifty feet street have a frontage of 200 feet and are three stories in height. The forming and founds; buildings in the north end of the park are 1,430 feet long. In one open floor the foundry covers two and one-half acres of space, and the full ground area is about eighteen acres. Pacing the factory building in First st. is the beautiful Singer Park, which covers about three acres, ex-tending to Second-st, on the west side, while it

On the first floor of the main building were the superintendent's office, the order, shipping and entry departments, stock room, easher's The screw, shuttle, needle, adjusting, assembling and attachment departments occupied the other floors. The most valuable machinery of

the works was in this building. The original firm of I. M. Singer & Son was its first bow to the public in Boston. After considerable debate, the firm decided to make its headquarters in this city. The increase of business forced the firm several times to chance its quarters, but finally it erected a large factory in Mott-st., where in 1863 the Singer Manufacturing Company was founded. The factory soon became too small, and the company finally made a selection of the site at Elizabeth, where it had fine facilities for rail and water transportation at the small est possible expense, the rarlway freight being loaded in its own freight sheds and forwarded without change to its destination, while Newark May inturally affords direct connection with every shipping point in the neighborhood of New-York. The dock frontage is 800 feet long. There are rather more than four miles of railroad track in the vard.

The company consumes about 15,000 tons of cold annually and the gas is all made on the premises. The Singer Company gives the means of fiveli hood to 5,500 people, and is able to turn out about 1,500 sewing-machines each day. The manufacture of these machines involves a duily consumption of over eighty tons of pig iron. In 1873 the pile widespread pied. Some idea of the widespread will be caused by the fire may be give will be caused by the fire may be give will be caused by the fire wages. As when it is stated that the company pays weekly \$40,000 in wages. As a matter of necessity most of their work people have made their homes in Elizabeth. The president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne. The other officers are William A. Bourne, vice-president of the company is F. G. Bourne and Safe Deposit Company was referred number in view of the inadequate facilities at hand. Sister Therese, the superioress, is broken-hearted, and, being at present in ill-health, her name may the company of the c

Policeman Nation discovered a fire last exemine at the fire of the fire stories, figh, and the flames spread exictly to the per stories. Two alarms were sent out and the fire on kept the fire the fire

Barker, Buens: McDermott & Partridge, Buens; Knicker-becker Manufacturing Company, kuit goods; George P. Ide & Co., collars and curts; and Keith Manufacturing Company, novelties. The stock and building were dam aged \$20,000, and the loss is covered by insurance.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS DO NOT YIELD.

THE ASSEMBLY MUST MAKE CONCESSIONS IN THE RAPID TRANSIT MATTER-ANOTHER COMPR. MISE PROPOSED.

Albany, May 6 (Special) .- A long cancus of the Reidulght, prevented a meeting of the Conference Committees of the senate and the Assembly upon the Fas-sett Rapid Transit bill to-night. Meanwhile, however, the Republican Senators have had submitted to them indirectly by the city authorities of New-York, an interesting proposal for a compromise upon the Rapid promise under consideration, and Assemblyman Fish has said that he would accept it. The compromise suggested is as follows:

Let the Assembly bill be so amended as to direct Mayor Grant to appoint three additional Rapid-Transit Commissioners, two to be Republicans and one to be a Democrat. The Mayor has already appointed five Rapid Transit Commissioners, three of whom are Demo crats and two are Republicans. These men, in ac continued as Rapid-Transit Commissioners, if the bill should become a law. With the three additional Commissioners now suggested, there would be eight Commissioners, four of whom would be Republicans and four of whom would be Democrats. In order to insure that the high character as those already appointed, it is further promise to name as such Commissioners two of the Republicans and one of the Democrats named in Senator Fassett's original bill. These two Republicans Strong and Frederick T. Brown, The Democrats named in that bill were Joseph J. O'Donehu and Charles J. Cands. It is probable that between these two men, the Republicans would exact of Mayor Grant the appointment of Mr. Canada. The Republican senators will consider this proposition with great care before they accept it, in view of their experience a year ago, when Mayor Grant broke certain promises that he made at the time the so-called "deal experience a year ago, when Mayor Grant broke certain promises that he made at the time the so-called "deal fills" were passed. Whether Mayor Grant can be trusted to here his word how, in the matter of these rapid transft apportments, is the question Republican sensiors are asking themselves, if such a compromise bill is passed, no Rapid-Trussit toministeners will be named in the bill, but indirectly they will be named by the provision that live of the Commissioners shall be those already named by Mayor Grant, and three more Commissioners named substantially by Mayor Grant's promise to appoint them.

The Republican Scinators will look over the proposed compromise carefully to nucrow. To might they have been engaged in departing whether or not they should out Michael P. Collins, the Democratic Senator who represents the Troy district, and seat General James C. Rogers, his Republican opponent.

Later the Republican Senators decided by a manimous vote not to accept the Assembly Rapid Transit bill, and that the Assembly must make some concession to the senate in return for the concessions of the latter.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chicago, May 6 (Specials.-There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Republican state Central Committee of Illinois in this city to-day. nomination of the Democratic convention that meets June 4, at springfield. They also believe that when begins the fight it will be aggressive all \$3,000,000. This, however, was said to be fully situation, but no one expressed are fears that, with good management, littings would not roll up the

ME. POWDERLY FOR THE WERTS BILL.

FORE THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Tr mion, May staspectal. The Hallst Reform bill has osen made a special order in the Senate to morrow. Ter-ence V. Powderly, Secretary Hayes and a number of the uding Knight- of Labor appeared last night bewe the Schate Committee having in charge the rival ican substitute tall the only granine fiallet Re-tern measure before the Legislature. He had no particular objection to the Democratic measure drawn by senator Werts, except the clause providing for the distribution of ballsts before election. He was the distribution of ballets before election. He was satisfied, however, that there was no chance of the Republican measure passing, and rather than see the came of ballet Reform sacrificed this season he seemed withdraw the objection that the Kuights of ballet had to the Werts bill. He said the purchasing of votes under that measure would be fust as ex-tensive as ever, but on the whole there were so hardly good features about the measure that he would be gind to see It passed.

glad to see it passed.

The Wert's bill was omended to day so as to prothe for the use of official envelopes to be voted
en, in order that the "Tasmarian dodge" may not

heet he leave racing bill, which was amended in the Horse-racing bill, which was amended in the yesterday so as to allow the sport fifty in each year and legalizing the sale of a passed to day. If will not go through

GAMBLED AWAY THE BANK'S FUNDS. Milwankee, Wis., May 6,-A dispatch to "The

Evening Wisconsin," from Berlin, Wis., says: "A letter has been received from Joseph M. Hawley, the abscending member of the banking firm of C. A Mather & Co., which fuled yesterday, in which he Mather & Co., which folial yesterday, in which he confesses that he appropriated the bank's funds and loct all in deals on the Chicago and Milwankee Boards of Trade, and in bucket-shop speculations in stocks. The letter was, written at Chicago and maided at 8 o'clock on Siturday evening. Hawley said he was on his way to New York and would soon be on the ocean, bound for Cuba. Joseph Yates, the assignee is at work on the bank books, but it will be some time before he can make a statement. In view of the confession made by Hawley, the worst is feared.

St. Paul. May 6 (special).-The "Soo" Line again surprised the public to day. It was by the announcement of all rail rates based upon 61 cents first class. This reduction is made to meet the lake and rail rates put in effect Monday by the Northern steamships and the other Lake Superior lines. These latter rates are based upon 55 cents first-class. The full tartif of other take Superior lines. These latter rates based uson 55 cents first-class. These latter rates based uson 55 cents first-class. The full tariff of soo. Line, which is effective to morrow, is: First of cents, second class, 49 cents, third class, 35 s. fourth class, 20 cents, fifth-class, 23 cents, and a class, 40 cents. These rates are quoted only the Canada, Atlantic and "soo" lines from New to St. Paul and Minneapolls.

A RECEIVER FOR AN ATLANTIC CITY BANK. Trenton, N. J., May 6 (special).—Chancellor McGill this afternoon appointed John Hood receiver of the Merchants' Bank of Atlantic City, which collapsed in the wreck of the Bank of America of Philadelphia The application for a receiver for the Camden Fitchia

A VERDICT FOR JAMES BUET.

then kept the fire from spreading. The building is occurred by William Whiteside & Co., linens; Braman, Asa & for \$12,500 for the plaintiff,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ONE HUNDRED WOMEN PERISH.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY IN THE LONGUE POINTE INSANE ASYLUM IN QUEBEC.

THE LUNATICS LAUGH WITH GLEE AS THEY WATCH THE DEVOURING FLAMES-NO MEANS

ERS-HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE NUNS AND FIREMEN-THE NUMBER OF

THE DEAD UNKNOWN-QUE-BEC'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Longue Pointe, Que., May 6 .- The large insane asylum at this place, ten miles from Montreal, was burned to the ground to-day, and in the ashes of the fire lie the remains of over 100 inmates. All in all, nothing could exceed the horrors attending this terrible calamity, considering the number of the victims, the awful nature of their death, and the manner in which the helpless victims met their fate. What to the spectators was a scene of horror was to the lunatics a moment of supreme glee, and in their delight they disported themselves in the flames and waved their blazing limbs in turbulent satisfaction at the ruin that was about them. Not until the walls tumbled over

There were in the Longue Pointe Asylum 1,300 lunatics, for this asylum was a prison more than a hospital, and now not more than 1,100 are accounted for; but many escaped into the fields and woods, and the dead are ashes among the

their heads were their maniacal screams silenced.

What the number of the dead is is purely a matter of conjecture, and can never be ascertained. since no other record was kept than that in the asylum books, and it is destroyed. Taking into consideration the whole of the evidence from the firemen, half-sane inmates, the Sisters in charge, bystanders and personal observation, it is a conservative estimate to say that 100 victims met their death, though some assert that the number is double that stated, and others place it below this figure. Fifteen minutes before noon to-day the cry of

Fire" was given. The fire originated in a upboard, and was the work of a patient, who must now, no doubt, be pleased with his work. From the construction of the building there is doubt in some minds as to whether it was intended for an asylum or a blast furnace; in any case it served the latter purpose admirably. It was constructed of brick, and was 600 feet long, running back from the St. Lawrence River half the distance. The main building occupied the centre, and on each side extended four wings six stories in height. To the east were the men's wards and to the west the women's, sixty wards in all. In the rear were the engine-house and the laundry and store-rooms, all of which were saved. The fire started in the second ward on the women's side in the upper story, and as ventilation was carried on by a longitudinal shaft connected with the towers, the flames soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the

A few minutes after the fire broke out word was sent to Montreal, imploring assistance. Mayor Grenier at once ordered engines to be dispatched. One engine and two reels started on their ten-mile run and were quickly on the spot, but they might as well have remained at home, for in five minutes they exhausted the water supply. The only thing that could save the building was the St. Lawrence River, and it

was half a mile distant. When the Associated Press reporter got here with the firemen the dome of one tower had just fallen and flames were bursting forth everywhere. Streams of water were brought to bear on the flames, and while the flow of water lasted some good was done, but that was only for a short time, and then the horror of the situation was

As the heat increased statues fell from their niches to the ground, and then the maniacs prostrated themselves, crying aloud that the Saints had deserted them indeed. Meantime the beds, furniture and utensils of every description were being showered from the windows, and a stream

of ill-clad men poured out of the eastern wing. Not a male patient was lost. Among the women it was different. The less hopeless cases were in the lower wards, and it was possible to remove them without difficulty, but from the upper wards, where the violent patients were secured, there came the wildest screams as they resisted the nans who were beseeching them to

make their escape. Every now and then a maniae would be seen at the window peering through the bars, grinning and jabbering at the bright flame that went up to the sky. As the heat became more intense she would grasp the bars and remain there until the flames enveloped her.

When the firemen found they were powerless to save the building they turned their attention to the inmates and burst in the doors with axes. Inside, Chief Benoit says, it was such a sight as to fireman ever witnessed. In one ward that he entered there were twenty-five patients, and at his approach they huddled together like a pack of peasts. He seized the nearest, but, said chief, "I could no more separate the crowd than I could parts of your horse." He tugged at them until the fire darted into their garments and enfolded them like a shroud of flame, and then he escaped with his life.

In another ward three firemen were nearly trapped to death. They entered and the door, which had a spring lock, closed behind them. There was no handle on the inside. re-isted their axes, and they rushed to the windows, but were driven back by the flames. The chief, suspecting their peril, sent aid to the other side, and the men were carried down on ladders.

The engineer of the building did good work in saving nine patients, and every fireman made a record of which he may feel proud. On the first alarm the engineer turned on the hose, but it was utterly useless, as the fire leaped along the ventilating shaft to the towers and burned in a dozen places at once.

And here a melancholy incident occurred. One of the tertiary nuns, Socur Marie, lay sick in the infirmary on the fifth floor, and to her rescue came three others. They seized their companion and bore her in a blanket to the staircase, but they were met by a sheet of flame, and all perished. Let their names be recorded: Marie, Demerise, Gilbert and Lumiene, None of them was over twenty years of age, and all came from parishes below Quebec.

The Sisters worked with the persistency of heroines, by turns imploring, beseeching and commanding the patients, and finally saving a large building unconscious.

Suddenly a loud explosion, followed by a crash of beams, was heard. The interior was giving way. Wild faces sank from windows, and the shrieks of maniacs were lost in the general uproar. One by one the walls toppled inward, and a fierce